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[NO. 277.]

R. H. HOLTON, Editor.
T. J. HOLTON, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

All Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Advertiser: Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

From the Raleigh Register of the 12th inst.

Anti-Slavery

Committee of Vigilance.

It was the unanimous duty of the Chairman of the Anti-Slavery Meeting which was held in the City Hall of Charlotte, to call a Committee of the State's Convention.

Correspondence, for the purpose of securing the success of our Anti-Slavery cause, has been performed.

The result is submitted, for want of means, to the Anti-Slavery Committee, and their names will be added, and their names will be added.

Agents:—Joseph A. M. Moore, of New Bern; John A. Morris, of Morehead City; Col. Jonathan Hardee, Gen. J. McMillan, John Ray, Noah May, Elijah Calloway, sen.

Brevard—Joseph Henry, Joshua Roberts, Nicholas W. Woodfin, Jas. Lowry, H. Whitmire, Bertie—William B. Cherry, Edward Harvey, J. G. Milnor, Major W. W. Wofford, George J. Outlaw, Beaufort—Gen. W. A. Blount, Edward Stanly, Dr. D. C. Freeman, Dr. N. Masterson, Fred. Griswold—Gen. Owen, Isaac Wright, A. Compton, Salter Lloyd, William H. Bailey.

Buncombe—Alex. D. Moore, James Gillespie, Daniel Evans, Robert McRae, Abraham Baker.

Burke—Isaac T. Avery, Samuel Hillman, George S. Gaither, John Hetherford, jun., J. J. Erwin, Carrboro—Gen. Paul Barringer, Dr. Harris, C. McRae, George Klute, A. McRae.

Cabarrus—W. Albright, J. Clegg, J. S. Guthrie, J. W. Byrum, Robert Fawcett.

Cumberland—Dasher Shatz, Dr. Benj. Robinson, Maj. A. McLean, Col. McMiller, W. Winslow.

Cunes—George Ferrelle, J. N. McPherson, H. S. Bell, Thomas Tillett, Joseph G. Hughes.

Corsell—Dr. McAden, Dr. Staine, John Carr, Calicoes—A. Bryan, Col. J. Powell, Maj. S. Smith, Alexander Tandy, David Barlow.

Carteret—Benj. Lescott, John F. Jones, Asa Candy, Peter Felletier, Samuel C. Davis.

Chowan—Samuel T. Hawley, Hugh W. Colline, Jas. S. Hoskins, J. H. Skinner, J. H. Haughton.

Davids—Dr. W. H. Hall, John Hargrave, James Wiseman, Wm. Kennedy, John A. Hogan.

Edgecomb—Joseph R. Lloyd, Richard Hines, Peter Evans, Theo. Parker, Spencer D. Cotton.

Franklin—H. J. G. Russin, William H. Battle, Wood T. Johnson, Samuel Johnston, Jas. House.

Gatesville—Josiah Crispin, Robert R. Gillam, J. T. Taylor, Spencer O'Brien, R. N. Herndon.

Greene—Benj. J. Edwards, Theo. Eason, John W. Taylor, Samuel J. Pope, William Williams.

Guildford—J. M. Morehead, Jeduthan H. Lindley, J. A. Mobane, J. W. Caldwell, G. Mendenhall.

Halifax—Dr. R. C. Bond, E. H. Eve, B. F. More, M. H. Petway, Jesse H. Simmons.

Hertford—Richard G. Cowper, John A. Anderson, G. Montgomery, R. C. Berland, K. R. Rayner.

Holyoke—Alex. F. Gaston, Wilson B. Hodges, H. W. Gibbs, David Shaw, Benj. Sanderson.

Irell—George F. Davidson, J. P. Caldwell, Alister Franklin, J. Chambers, Joseph Davidson.

Jas.—James Harrison, James W. Howard, Col. Edmund Hatch, Hardy Bryan, Jas. W. Hammond.

Lancaster—Bartlett, Snipp, William J. Wilson, J. Graham, George Hoffman, John Dickson.

Lass—Isaac Croom, John C. Washington, Elizabet Coleman, John Gaffin, Nathan Blount.

Moor—Cornelius Dowd, sen. Dr. S. C. Bruce, Dr. Chas. Chalmers, Jas. M'Brady, Col. J. B. Kelly.

Montgomery—Reuben Kendall, James Allen, John H. Martin, Edmund F. Lilly, Jas. L. Gaines.

Mecklenburg—Dr. J. D. Boyd, Alexander Grier, H. H. Maude, William Davidson, I. Hyams.

Martin—Col. Jas. J. Williams, William R. Bennett, Thomas Jones, William Slade, — Bagby.

New Hanover—Samuel Black, Daniel Baker, James S. Green, William J. Love, Thomas Hill.

Northampton—Dr. Isaac Hall, Matthew Calvert, R. Gary, Colin W. Barnes, William Moody.

Ossian—David W. Sanders, James Thompson, Wm. Montfort, Lewis Diahong, J. B. Thompson.

Orange—Wm. Holt, sen. Amher Parker, Wm. Thompson, Dr. J. S. Smith, Wm. A. Graham.

Paisley—J. L. Bailey, Thomas P. Hinton, Jas. Newby, J. M. Skinner, James Mullen, jun.

Pitt—Dr. John C. Gorham, Benjamin F. Eborn, H. Burney, Isaac Joiner, G. Hoyt.

Pembroke—Gen. Jones N. Jacobs, Josiah T. Granbury, Jesse Wilson, Col. E. Felton, T. Newby.

Raney—Gen. Thomas G. Polk, John Clement, Dr. A. Smith, H. C. Jones, Burton Craigie.

Randolph—Col. Wm. Hogan, Jonathan Worth, Bach McCain, Col. A. Brower, Samuel Hill.

Rutherford—Dr. Edward T. Broadnax, Jas. B. Rutherford, R. Galloway, J. L. Lesser, R. H. Martin.

Rutledge—John Gilchrist, R. C. Bunting, A. McEachin, Dr. Warren Allard, Neal McAlpin.

Rutherford—Gen. Alfred Dockery, George Thomas, J. R. Baile, Alex. Martin, H. W. Covington.

Rutherford—J. McIntyre, L. H. Logan, Col. J. Jefferson, Wm. E. Mills, Jas. Moore, (White Oak.)

Sampson—A. Monk, D. Underwood, Dr. J. Owings, Wm. Ashwood, Wm. McKay.

Savannah—Gen. Edmund Jones, Gen. J. Wellborn, Col. J. Martin, sen. Gen. Wm. Morton, W. Martin.

Warren—Col. R. Bullock, Dennis O'Brien, Col. Jas. C. Green, Peter Mitchell.

Watauga—Johnston Bushee, Harrison Rand, Alfred Rogers, Col. A. Rogers, jun. Thos. J. Lemay.

A large Cornfield.—We have conversed with a gentleman lately returned from the Western States, who informed us that he saw one field of corn in the State of Ohio which contained fifteen thousand acres of land.

It had never been hoed, and yet it was calculated that the crop would average forty-five bushels to the acre. The gentleman rode fifteen miles by the side of it.

Nothing is so freely given away as advice, and nothing so ill taken.

—Providence Journal.

[PRO BONO PUBLICO.]

From the Raleigh Standard, of Dec. 24.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

On Tuesday last, a meeting was held in the Committee Hall of the Government House, of the Republican Members of the General Assembly, and of such other friends to the election of the Democratic candidate for President and President of the United States, as were present in the City; for the purpose of appointing a Central Committee, &c.

On motion, William D. Monday, Esq., Speaker of the Senate, was called to the chair; and the Principal and Assistant Clerks of the Senate, Gen. Wm. J. Clegg, and Col. Daniel Coleman, were requested to act as secretaries.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. Mr. Kerr reported from the committee the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Central Committee of five, who are requested to receive nominations of candidates for Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, as may be made by the people in the several electoral districts of this State; and to ascertain whether they are willing to vote, and will vote, for the Republican candidates who have been nominated by a Convention of the people's delegates at Baltimore, in May last.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the representatives in this State, who are in favor of electing Martin Van Buren President; and Richard M. Berne, Vice President, to correspond with the Central Committee, and communicate to them the nomination of candidates for electors, when made.

Resolved, That the Central Committee be, and are hereby, requested to address the people of this State on the next Presidential election, as soon as the electoral ticket is formed.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be added to the Central Committee.

In accordance with the foregoing resolutions, the following gentlemen were appointed to compose the Central Committee for the State, viz:

Fayetteville, Louis D. Henry, Esq., Chairman; Thomas L. Hyatt, and James C. Dobbins, Esqs.

Cumberland, Jas. Lauchlin Bethune.

Raleigh, Wm. H. Haywood, junr., and Wesley Jones, Esquires.

Warren, Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Hon. Dan'l Turner, and Dr. Joseph Hawkins.

Franklin, William P. Williams, Esq., Col. Henry J. G. Ruffin, John D. Hawkings, Esq.

Carroll—Benj. Lescott, John F. Jones, Asa Candy, Peter Felletier, Samuel C. Davis.

Chowan—Samuel T. Hawley, Hugh W. Colline, Jas. S. Hoskins, J. H. Skinner, J. H. Haughton.

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Hertford—Richard G. Cowper, John A. Anderson.

Holyoke—Alex. F. Gaston, Wilson B. Hodges, H. W. Gibbs, David Shaw, Benj. Sanderson.

Irell—George F. Davidson, J. P. Caldwell.

Jerome—Col. Jas. J. Williams, William R. Bennett, Thomas Jones, William Slade, — Bagby.

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Pitt—Dr. John C. Gorham, Benjamin F. Eborn.

H. Burney, Isaac Joiner, G. Hoyt.

Pembroke—Gen. Jones N. Jacobs, Josiah T. Granbury, Jesse Wilson, Col. E. Felton, T. Newby.

Raney—Gen. Thomas G. Polk, John Clement, Dr. A. Smith, H. C. Jones, Burton Craigie.

Randolph—Col. Wm. Hogan, Jonathan Worth, Bach McCain, Col. A. Brower, Samuel Hill.

Rutherford—Dr. Edward T. Broadnax, Jas. B. Rutherford, R. Galloway, J. L. Lesser, R. H. Martin.

Rutledge—John Gilchrist, R. C. Bunting, A. McEachin, Dr. Warren Allard, Neal McAlpin.

Rutherford—Gen. Alfred Dockery, George Thomas, J. R. Baile, Alex. Martin, H. W. Covington.

Rutherford—J. McIntyre, L. H. Logan, Col. J. Jefferson, Wm. E. Mills, Jas. Moore, (White Oak.)

Sampson—A. Monk, D. Underwood, Dr. J. Owings, Wm. Ashwood, Wm. McKay.

Savannah—Gen. Edmund Jones, Gen. J. Wellborn, Col. J. Martin, sen. Gen. Wm. Morton, W. Martin.

Warren—Col. R. Bullock, Dennis O'Brien, Col. Jas. C. Green, Peter Mitchell.

Watauga—Johnston Bushee, Harrison Rand, Alfred Rogers, Col. A. Rogers, jun. Thos. J. Lemay.

A large Cornfield.—We have conversed with a gentleman lately returned from the Western States, who informed us that he saw one field of corn in the State of Ohio which contained fifteen thousand acres of land.

It had never been hoed, and yet it was calculated that the crop would average forty-five bushels to the acre. The gentleman rode fifteen miles by the side of it.

Nothing is so freely given away as advice, and nothing so ill taken.

—Providence Journal.

State of the Banks, &c.

State of the BANK OF THE STATE of North Carolina, 21st November, 1835.

Dr.

Bills and notes discounted, \$1,978,654 40

Suspended debt, 24,076 56

2,000,000 96

Bills of Exchange, 228,503 45

2,331,534 41

Real estate, 24,368 45

Bank Notes on hand.

Bank U. S. Philadelphia, 50,232 21

Do. do. N. York, 199,818 40

Do. do. Norfolk, 5,350 77

255,431 48

sures as they may deem best calculated to protect their rights and liberties; but that they will continue faithful to the Mexican government, so long as that nation is governed by the Constitution and laws that were formed for the government of the Political Association.

6th. That Texas is responsible for the expenses of her armies, now in the field.

7th. That the public faith of Texas is pledged for the payment of any debts contracted by her agents.

8th. That she will reward, by donations in land, all who volunteer their services in her present struggle, and receive them as citizens.

These Declarations we solemnly avow to the world, and call God to witness their truth and sincerity, and invoke defeat and disgrace upon our heads, should we prove guilty of duplicity.

B. T. ARCHER, President.

Indian War—Further Particulars.

The following, from the Tallahassee Floridian of the 26th ult., affords later intelligence from the immediate scene of action:

TALLAHASSEE, DEC. 26.—*Seminole War.*—An express arrived last evening from Camp King. The following letter has been handed up for publication. We learn from the bearer of the express, that the Tallahassee Volunteers behaved with great gallantry in the engagement. Gen. Call has 500 mounted volunteers under his command. The Regular Troops were expected to move next day. It appears by the report of the Secretary at War, that 14 companies have been ordered to assemble in the nation. We fear the contest will only terminate with the extermination of the Indians.

Campamento, near Miccosuki.

Monday Morning, 8 o'clock, December 22.

Dear Son.—We arrived at Fort Cromb on the day before yesterday evening, after a forced march of five days. On our arrival at this place, we received information of an attack having been made by the Indians on that day on the baggage wagons and troops of Col. Warren and a company under the command of Capt. M'Lemore; the Indians were victorious, taking all the baggage, killing 4 men, and wounding 8 or 10 more. We took up the line of march on yesterday morning, passing by the place of action, gathering up the remains of the baggage, &c. that was not taken or destroyed by the Indians; we continued our march until our advance guard arrived at the house of Mr. Hogan, near this place, where it was met by a party of Indians who had just set on fire the house of Mr. H., which was soon consumed; a brisk firing commenced with the guard, when the whole force was drawn up; the Indians took a thick scrub surrounding a small grassy pond, where they were in a short time surrounded by our troops; we killed all the Indians that were thus surrounded, 4 of whom we saved, and others, no doubt, were left dead in the water. They fought well. Four of our men were severely wounded; viz: Capt. Lancaster, Lieut. Johnson, Mr. Mechon, and Mr. Wallace, the latter mortal, the rest are thought not dangerous. Our Middle Florida Volunteers charged the scrub with a firmness unparalleled in the history of Indian warfare.

There is no doubt but that the Indians will make a desperate effort, and as there is no other way to meet them other than taking the thickets, we must expect to lose many of our men. The whole country, in this quarter, is ruined, the houses in ashes, the women and children in forts, and the men under arms; and strange as it may appear, the regular troops of the U. S. here never fired a gun, nor made the least effort to stop the ravages of the Indians, whilst the only victory gained over these Indians was by us, who have marched near 200 miles.

Our scouts are now out—Indian signs are reported—orders for battle are about to be given. Before night many more of our brave fellows may fall.

I must close the letter. You need not look for me until there is an end of this Indian disturbance.

W. WYATT.

BATTLE AT WITHLACOCHEE.

We find several accounts of a battle fought at a place of this name, but the irregularity of the mails prevents us from giving particulars in full. The following account is given in a letter from one of the Savannah Volunteers:

Gen. Clinch's army consisted of 212 regulars, and 550 volunteer militia, who left Fort Crane 29th Dec., and on Monday the 31st, by daylight, arrived at the Withlacoochee river, and found instead of a ford, as reported by the guides, a rapid and deep stream, and crossed over 7 men at a time in a canoe—the regulars first crossed over, and marched back from the river about 400 yards, and there posted themselves; they remained quiet for two hours—the Indians were marching down the hammock to the river, for the purpose, no doubt, of preventing the crossing of the party of volunteers, when the sentinels posted in the edge of the hammock by Col. Fannin, discovered them, fired and retreated to their lines; then Col. Fannin marched his men to the hammock, and received a tremendous fire from the Indians.

Col. Fannin returned the fire and charged the hammock; by this time about 25 of the Volunteers came up to the battle ground,

from the river—Gen. Clinch then also came up, again charged the hammock, and the Indians were dispersed. 14 dead Indians were discovered, but no doubt many more, (supposed 50,) but were removed, as the slaughter must have been dreadful among them, the regulars having fired 1000 rounds of ball and buck shot during the action. A small party of Indians had fired on the Volunteers on the banks of the Withlacoochee, which was returned, and 3 Indians were found dead. The action between the Regulars lasted about 70 minutes; 4 Regulars killed, 56 wounded. Gen. Clinch received in his cap and clothing several shots, and his horse received 2 shots. The battle ground was peculiarly favorable for the Indians.

Late in the day Gen. Clinch finding no good ground for his camp, determined to recross the river, and did so in good order and reached Fort Crane on the 2d January.

Capt. W. M. Graham of the Army was badly wounded in the shoulder and leg.—Lieut. C. Graham was very severely wounded in the chin and leg. Lieut. Ridgeley received a wound in the arm. Lieut. C. Graham had command of his company, and, after he fell, the command devolved upon his first sergeant (there being no other commissioned officer) who gallantly led them to the charge. Maj. Lytle, acting as aid to Gen. Clinch, had his horse shot under him. Col. Warren, of the Volunteers, received a severe wound in his breast, and his horse received several shots. Dr. Clarke, also, had his horse shot under him.

The following additional particulars are from the *Savannah Georgian*:

"*Battle of Withlacoochee.*—We furnish our readers the following additional particulars of the engagement at Withlacoochee, they come from unquestionable authority:

"About the same time that the regular troops crossed the river, three hundred of the militia volunteers under Gen. Call crossed in the same place—the former were formed in order of battle as fast as they landed: the latter troops however, were not displayed, but remained huddled together on the margin of the river about 300 yards from the scene of action. As soon as the first shot was fired the militia were panic-struck and fled precipitately over the river, one of their captains leading the way and losing his mosket in the passage—some twenty of the militia remained and fought gallantly.

If the regulars had been sustained by the militia, the Indians could not have escaped—as it was, however, the enemy, by extending their right and left, were near outflanking the regulars—this was prevented by one of the charges spoken of in our yesterday's paper.

During the action, which lasted one hour and fifteen minutes, the yelling of the savages was incessant, and somewhat appalling; ten times their number of civilized enemies, in an open field, would not have been so formidable. The regulars were compelled to watch their opportunity, and fire by volleys, whenever they saw a flash from the thicket. Not a soldier engaged left his ground, not even under the plea of taking away the wounded. The number of the enemy killed and wounded was not ascertained. The killed were interred, and fires built over their graves, so that the Indians obtained no scalps. The action was a very severe one, as is evident from the fact that more than a quarter of the whole command was killed or wounded, of the latter four mortally. The horse of Col. Fannin received two shots in his body.

The *Georgian* says:—Col. Fannin, of the U. S. A., who was in the battle of Withlacoochee, on the 31st ult., arrived in this city on Saturday, in the steam packet *Florida*. He had been for some time past under orders for another post, and was, we understand, on his way back, when he took part in the engagement."

Office of the Florida Herald.

7th January, 1836.

General Hernandez and aide, Major Drysdale, As't. Adj't Gen. returned to this city yesterday; Capt. Gibbs and Lieut. Scobie returned the night before. Capt. Gibbs reports that a detachment of the St. Augustine Guards went down to Tomoka with the intention of pursuing the enemy, but that they found that they had decamped with their booty. The detachment came to several places where the Indians had built their fires, apparently a day or two previous, and saw evidences of a much more numerous force than has been reported at various times. The enemy appears to be strong, being over 100 and perhaps 200.

Capt. Gibbs states that he examined the premises of Col. Dummett, and that there was a general destruction of property wherever there were no provisions, but where there was corn, &c. it was left undisturbed. It is well known that the Indians are hostile to Gen. Clinch personally, and would kill him the first opportunity.

CAMP CHARLES OMATHA.

Picolata, (E. F.) Jan. 6, 1836.

Dear Sir—Since my last, nothing of very great importance has occurred. Our men have been busily engaged the whole of the past week, in cutting poles for pickets, ditching, &c. To-day, at noon, the pickets were completed—and we are now enclosed in fortification of pine logs, which will resist the incursions of the Indians, and all their efforts, long enough, at any rate, to afford us time to awake from our slumbers and arm for defence.

As a body, the Volunteers from Savannah, who, with two or three more individuals,

compose the garrison of this place, are entitled to great credit, for they have labored cheerfully every day, felling trees, ditching, &c., until the buildings were enclosed by bastions, pickets, &c. We have two brass six-pounders mounted, and well charged with cannister and grape, and upwards of forty men, determined to protect this place, or perish in the attempt. We, so far, I am satisfied, owe our safety to our vigilance, having a strong guard set every night, every man performing alternately every third day and night sentinel duty. We have, doubtless, for some days, had Indians prowling about us, but until to-day have not been able to satisfy ourselves of the fact. The driver of the Stage between this place and St. Augustine, who was expected here yesterday, at 2 o'clock, did not arrive until just 1 o'clock to-day and then on horseback; the persons, six in number, who had engaged to come as passengers to this place, being deterred by the reported presence of Indians in the vicinity of the road. It seems that a party of about eighteen were fired upon a white man on Monday evening last, at a place about seven miles from this, and killed him. A small negro boy, who was with him, fled, and though closely pursued by the Indians, succeeded in effecting his escape by entering a swamp, and favored by the approach of night, reached St. Augustine in safety. The driver, yesterday observed their moccasin tracks across the road from St. Augustine to Picolata. On the arrival of the steam boat this evening from Savannah, we advised the Captain to anchor in the stream opposite our pickets, which he did. The man mentioned above was killed by them, was one of a small force of five or six whom we found stationed here on our arrival. The inhabitants of St. Augustine are, we learn, very much alarmed. A party of four from the volunteers sent to Mosquito, arrived yesterday morning at St. Augustine, but state that the volunteers which left St. Augustine under Gen. Hernandez, had not yet met with the Indians. The inhabitants at St. Augustine, I hear commenced, to picket the town.

JANUARY 7.—Although it pored a deluge most of last night, we heard or saw nothing of the Indians. We emphatically slept on our arms, some of the men not taking off their caps. Drenched as the sentinels were to the skin, I have heard from them no murmurs, but they, one and all, though few of them have ever before shivered a musket, evince all the spirit of the soldier. They have the proud consciousness of believing that, but for their presence, Picolata would, on Monday night last, if not sooner, have been laid in ashes. As an individual, this belief compensates me for the sacrifices I have met, in common with others. If the opportunity for action is allowed us, we hope to give a good account of these savages. Our Captain, in all his arrangements, has evinced a judicious system of defence, creditable to his military judgment and experience.

If Powell were on this side, we would not long be without a brush. His attack on Clinch and Call, show the spirit with which he is endowed. For the particulars of this engagement, I refer you to the Florida papers, which I presume will contain full particulars. The death of Gen. Thompson and others, will also be furnished you in the papers brought by the boat.

Murder of Gen. Wiley Thompson.—We are informed by persons from Florida, acquainted with affairs there, that this lamented individual fell a victim to his own confidence in the sincerity of the friendship of the Indians. We understand that he has been frequently heard to express his confidence in their friendship, and that seemingly, the Indians were extravagantly fond of him; but their fondness was a light which lured to destroy. He had been warned not to expose himself out of the lines of Fort King, but he apprehended no danger. The surprise was complete. The house where he and his party were, was nearly a quarter of a mile from Fort King, and the whole mischief done in a few minutes.

Pensylvania.—The Anti-Masonic and Whig Conventions, which met at Harrisburg on the 14th inst., have each nominated Gen. Harrison for the Presidency, and Francis Granger, of New York, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Indiana.—At a State Convention, which assembled at the Seat of Government of Indiana on the 15th instant, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for President of the United States, Wm. H. Harrison was unanimously nominated.

The Convention, after an interchange of opinions by the members, concluded to make no nomination of a Vice President, as it was believed that the people of the State had not yet made up their minds in reference to the most suitable individual. The convention therefore agreed to leave the selection of the Vice President to the discretion of the Electors, with instructions that they should act with reference to the popular will, so far as it could be ascertained.

Education of Indians.—From a Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, we gather the fact that about seventeen hundred children among the different tribes of Indians within our borders, are now receiving instruction in schools kept chiefly by missionaries, and for which an allowance is made by government.

Anti-Slavery Resolutions.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following Resolutions passed, unanimously, both branches of the Legislature of South Carolina:

1. Resolved, That the formation of the Abolition Societies, and the acts and doings of certain Fanatics, calling themselves Abolitionists, in the non-slaveholding States of this Confederacy, are in direct violation of the obligations of the compact of union, disocial, and incendiary in the extreme.

2. Resolved, That no State, having a just regard for her own peace and security, can acquiesce in a state of things by which such conspiracies are engendered within the limits of a friendly State, united to her by the bonds of a common league of political Association, without either surrendering or compromising her most essential rights.

3. Resolved, That the Legislature of South Carolina, having every confidence in the justice and friendship of the non-slaveholding States, announces to her co-States her confident expectation, and she earnestly requests that the Government of the Southern States will promptly and effectually suppress all those associations with their respective limits, purporting to be Abolition Societies, and that they will make it their duty to prohibit, by law, the publication, and distribution of all papers, pamphlets, tracts, and pictorial representations, calculated and having an obvious tendency to excite the slaves of the Southern States to insurrection and revolution.

4. Resolved, That, regarding the domestic slavery of the Southern States as a subject exclusively within the control of each of the said States, we shall consider every interference, by any other State or by the General Government, as a direct and unlawful interference, to be resisted at once, and under every possible circumstance.

5. Resolved, In order that a salutary negative may be put on the mischievous and unfounded assumption of some of the Abolitionists, the non-slave holding States are requested to disclaim, by legislative declaration, all right, either on the part of themselves, or the Government of the United States, to interfere in any manner with domestic slavery, either in the States or in the territories where it exists.

6. Resolved, That we should consider the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia as a violation of the rights of the citizens of that District, derived from the implied conditions on which that Territory was ceded to the General Government, and as an usurpation to be at once resisted as nothing more than the commencement of a scheme of much more extensive and flagrant injustice.

7. Resolved, That the Legislature of South Carolina regards with decided approbation, the measures of security adopted by the Post Office Department of the United States in relation to the transmission of incendiary tracts. But if this highly essentially and protective policy be counteracted by Congress, and the United States Mail becomes a vehicle for the transmission of the mischievous documents with which it was recently freighted, we, in this contingency, expect that the Chief Magistrate of our State will forthwith call the Legislature together, that timely measures may be taken to prevent its traversing our territory.

8. Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this Report and Resolutions to the Executive of the several States, that they may be laid before their respective Legislatures.

GEORGIA.

The House of Delegates of Georgia have unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"1st. Resolved, That in this country, freedom of the press, and freedom of speech, are sacred and invaluable rights; that in proportion to their sacredness and value, is the obligation to preserve them from the abuse of those who would prostitute them to the vile purposes of "enfeebling the sacred ties which now link together the various parts" of this happy Union.

"2nd. Resolved, That the people stand prepared to protect the domestic institutions of her sister States, from the unauthorized interference of individuals or combinations, within or without her limits.

"3rd. Resolved, That the perpetuity of this glorious Union, which has shed such blessings on us as a people, is only to be ensured by a strict adherence to the letter of the constitution, which has guaranteed to us certain rights, with which we will suffer no power on earth to interfere; that it is deeply incumbent on the people of the North, to crush the traitorous designs of the Abolitionists; and that we look with confidence to such movements as will effectually put an end to impudent, fanatical, and disloyal interference with matters settled by the constitution.

"4th. Resolved, That we hail the sentiments expressed by the Resolutions of some of the recent Meetings at the North, upon the subject of Abolition, as the evidence of the existence of a right spirit among the great mass of our Northern brethren, and a determination on their part to discharge the duties imposed upon them by the constitution of their country, and the exigencies of the times.

"5th. Resolved, That the District of Columbia and the several territories of the United States, are the common property of the people of those States; that the right of exclusive legislation in the former, and the right to make all needful rules and regulations for the government of the latter,

which are vested in the Congress of the United States, are derived from the Constitution, which recognises and guarantees the rights resulting from domestic slavery; and that any interference by that body, with those rights, will be unauthorized by, and contrary to, the spirit of that sacred charter of American liberty."

Foreign Intelligence.

New York, January 7.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—RETURN OF MR. BARTON.—The Albany packet ship arrived last evening from Havre, whence she sailed on the 3rd ult. Mr. Barton, our late Charge d'Affaires in Paris, is a passenger, and beyond this fact, for which every one was prepared, we find nothing to vary the account by the previous arrival. We remain unbent in the conviction that all difficulties will be speedily adjusted, and can only see in the preparations and language we hear on the other side, the apprehension that something offensive might proceed from the country, and the natural and proper precautions—would that we had shown ourselves more provident—against being taken unawares.

Mr. Barton, accompanied by Mr. Livingston, arrived to Washington this morning, and travelled to Liverpool from thence.

WE HAVE RECEIVED mention the names of the ships now in the war, generally of the vessels which were being equipped, and the crews which were being enlisted. It is said that the preparations have been made for long distance, to fit out privateers. Stocks and stores, in Paris and London, and the premium for insurance against war had risen.

The London Courier of 27th Nov. says:

The Paris papers contain accounts of the naval preparations making by France to meet the contingency of war with the United States, but we still hope they will not be required. Really if the American President and the French Ministers wish to make statesmanship the laughing-stock of mankind, they will spend a few millions, shed the blood of their subjects, and destroy the prosperity of the nations over which they preside, in this most insignificant and unintelligent quarrel.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23.

TEXAS.—General Samuel Houston and Col. McComb have arrived from Texas. The latter brings intelligence that San Antonio has fallen; the Mexicans have been completely routed and driven across the river; that General Cos had been slain; and that the Texian army was almost daily augmented by the volunteers from various parts of the country.

St. Augustine, (Texas) Dec. 21, 1835.
"Dear Sir—I wrote you yesterday, since which time we have had no official account from the theatre of war, but as regards the taking of San Antonio, there is no doubt. The news as we have it is about as follows: San Antonio was taken by the Texians on the 6th instant, by 3000 men, under Capt. Milan. It appears that a large reinforcement of Mexican troops were near at hand, which caused the Texian troops to strike the decisive blow, which they succeeded in doing about the time they encamped, as were just in time to be made prisoners, increasing the number to 1200.

By this blow, 2000 stand of arms, 30 pieces of cannon, and a large amount of military stores, horses, camp equipment, &c. which cannot be worth less than \$500,000, have fallen into the hands of the Texians, and which is of the utmost importance to them at the present juncture. It is said that in the engagement, Col

Charlotte:

Friday, January 29, 1836.

THE PEOPLE against THE CAUCUS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

Hugh L. White, of Tennessee.

(*Anti-Van Buren Committee of Vigilance.*)—Pursuant to a resolution of the Anti-Van Buren Meeting held in Raleigh on the 22d December, making it the duty of the Chairman of that meeting to appoint Committees of Vigilance and Correspondence in the several Counties of the State, he has fulfilled the task in part; and the names of the gentlemen already appointed will be found in our columns to-day. The remainder will be given as soon as they come to hand.

We trust it is not requisite for us to attempt to enforce upon the gentlemen named as these Committees the propriety—nay, the necessity—of their hearty and zealous performance of the duties devolved upon them. Let them recollect that the voice of the whole Anti-Dictation Party in this State calls them to the task; and then let them, as they value the principles for which we contend, as they value the Liberties for which our fathers contended, and the Constitution which they bequeathed to us, not fail in the good work which has been allotted to them. The enemy against whom they are called to combat, is strong only by party nomination and in the cloud of error and perversion which the leaders have thrown around their cause and its deluded partisans. By assuming high-sounding names for their own, and applying false and odious epithets to our party, they have partially succeeded in bolstering up the pretensions of a mere political quack, a turncoat, a demagogue who would change his opinions hourly for office and power. But let our party only be vigilant, let them be united like their adversaries, let them give the People light, and all will yet be well.—THE PEOPLE WILL CONQUER KING CAUCUS, the Constitution of the country will be rescued from the hands of trading politicians, and the WHITE flag of Republicanism will again wave triumphantly.

"For the land of the free, and the home of the brave."

The gentlemen composing the Anti-Van Buren Committee of Vigilance for Mecklenburg County, are requested to meet at Dr. J. D. Boyd's Hotel, in this town, on Friday next, the 29th instant.

(*New York Sufferers.*)—We publish on our first page to-day, an Address to the People of the United States, on the subject of the late calamities in New York, on the subject of the late calamities in that City. The Committee state, in a feeling manner, the distresses which will accrue to an interesting class of society by this calamity, and make an eloquent appeal to the sympathies of the community in their behalf. The class to which we have reference is composed of widows, orphans, &c.; and, while we do not believe that the benevolence of our people is peculiarly confined to any portion of their suffering fellow-creatures, we feel that in this class they have an object which cannot fail to call into action all the nobler sympathies in the human heart, and result in something creditable to the generosity of those to whom this appeal is made.

The Editor of the Journal hereby offers to receive and forward to the Treasurer in New York, any donations which our citizens may see fit to entrust to his hands for the purpose.

(*State of the Banks, &c.*)—A document under this head will be found on the first page of this paper, giving statements of the pecuniary situation of the Banks of this State at the beginning of our last Legislature. We have been induced to give this article a place at this late date, by the belief that the information it contains will, even now, be interesting to most of our readers. It would no doubt have been more acceptable to them at an earlier period; but having no "friend at Court" during the late session, we had no public document forwarded to us to lay before the people, and have therefore been compelled to pick them up when and where we could.

(*The Fanatics.*)—We have for some time had on hand, "cut and dried" for insertion in our columns, some extracts from the Annual Messages of several of the Governors of the States, on the subject of Abolitionism. But we have found each week bringing with it more than a sufficient number of other important matter to fill up our space, and have therefore been compelled to postpone these extracts from time to time, until the action of most of the Legislatures to which they were addressed, by the passage of Resolutions on the subject, have now made it inexpedient to publish them. We therefore throw them by, content to substitute, for the opinions of individuals, those of the Legislatures of their States, on the subject of Northern interference with Southern property. The Resolutions of South Carolina and Georgia will be found in a preceding column.

(*Expunging.*)—The Ohio Legislature has lately passed resolutions instructing the Senators in Congress from that State to vote for Mr. Benton's celebrated "expunging" resolutions of last session. As an especial honor to Mr. B., the Governor of Ohio was required to transmit to him a copy of the resolutions passed by the Legislature. This is not the first time the Hon. Senator has had expunging resolutions transmitted to him. We have heard that the Faculty of a certain University some time since conferred on him the same consideration. Wonder of each new incident of the kind don't serve to force upon the Hon. Senator disagreeable recollections of certain "youthful indiscretions?"

Resolutions to expunge, have also been adopted by both Houses of the Legislature of Illinois.

"Expunging Resolutions," as they are called, are also before the Legislature of Virginia, and it is confidently predicted that they will pass. The following is a copy, and we would call the attention of the reader to the way made by the man-worshippers in Virginia propose to mutilate the fair pages of the United States Senate Journal. The Van Buren Party in the Legislature, who acknowledge that they settled the matter in secret concourse, no doubt thought they had hit upon a wonderfully ingenious contrivance when they determined to "cause black lines to be drawn around the resolution as it stands on the journal." But we are mistaken if they do not find that their mode of expunging, will better serve to make the obvious resolutions still more conspicuous. In relation to this sapient idea of the Van Buren men of the Virginia Legislature, a contemporary has

a good hit:—he says, "this idea of expunging, is about as good a joke as it would be for one man to stick a placard upon the back of another in the street; in these words, This man insulted me, and I shot him." Also for Old Virginia—her men have dwindled into scurries—her proud and noble bearing into base and abject cringing at the foot-stool of power! See the resolution, and let patriotism weep at the base servility to power, which dictated it:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the Senators of this State, in the Congress of the United States be, and they are hereby instructed, to introduce and vote for a resolution directing the aforesaid resolution of the Senate, of the 28th March, 1834, declaring that "the President, in the late Executive Proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and Laws, but in derogation of both." TO BE EXPUNGED from the Journal of the Senate of the United States, by causing black lines to be drawn around the resolution, as it stands in the original manuscript journal, and these words plainly written across the face of the said resolution and entry—EXPUNGED by order of the Senate of the United States.

(*The War in Florida.*)—The disturbances among the people of Florida, by the Seminole Indians, have not been quelled with as much facility as we had expected. The Savages are headed by a chief of the name of Powell, who is said to be in a high degree brave, prudent, and experienced. At the last accounts from the scene of the disturbances, (which will be found in a preceding column,) it had been found impossible to bring him to a pitched battle. In the meantime, the Indians continued to commit the most alarming depredations upon the property of the planters in every direction—burning their dwellings and sugar-houses, driving off their negroes and cattle, and massacring the inhabitants who might fall into their hands!

In addition to the particulars from the scene of action given in preceding columns, we glean the following information from the Charleston Courier, in relation to the measures taken in that city to render aid to the people of Florida. We do hope to hear, soon, of the entire restoration of tranquility in that unfortunate Territory.

The Committee appointed by the Citizens, at the late public meeting in this city, have, in obedience to the 4th Resolution, consulted freely with Gen. Eustis, the Commanding Officer of the U. S. forces on this station, and tendered their co-operation in all such measures as might be deemed necessary. The regular forces now in Florida, under Gen. Clinch, and the mounted volunteers under Gen. Calhoun, are deemed by Gen. Eustis, fully adequate to subdue any force of Indians that could possibly be raised in Florida, and if necessary, to expel them from the Territory. Requisitions have been made, by the military authorities in Florida, on the U. S. Officers on this station, for Arms and Ammunition, and the requisite supplies have been shipped in the scho. George & Mary, which sailed for Jacksonville on the St. John's, and steam boat Champion, which will depart direct for St. Augustine this day. No call for troops has been made, and should our next accounts show any necessity for such aid, Gen. Eustis will be prepared to send on the troops now in garrison in this harbor, and forward any additional supplies of arms, ammunition, or provisions, that may be required. It is not probable, therefore, that there will be any occasion either for Volunteers, arms or supplies, to be forwarded to Florida on the part of our citizens.

(*Indian Treaty.*)—A letter published in the Miner's Recorder, (Dahlonega, Georgia,) under date of Jan. 1, 1836, and signed by William H. Underwood, says that "a Treaty was concluded and signed on the 29th ult., at New Echota, in the Cherokee Nation, in open Council, between the United States Commissioners and the Cherokees—which will put to rest this unpleasant controversy, and relieve this unfortunate people from the ruin which seemed so certainly impending—I have not time to give you any of the details of this arrangement, but they are so liberal as to give entire satisfaction to Cherokees of all parties in the Nation, with whom I conversed, with very few exceptions".

(*The Greensborough Patriot*)—continues to be published, notwithstanding the demise of the former talented and independent Editor. It is now issued by Alfred E. Hanner, Esq., (Administrator pro tem. on the estate of the late Wm. Swain,) for the benefit of his surviving family. The "Southern Citizen," which the deceased had in contemplation to publish at Greensborough, is proposed to be issued from New Salem, by a cousin of his, Benj. Swain, Esq., Attorney at Law. Prosperity to both.

(*Shipwreck.*)—Two schooners, laden with Rice, have recently been wrecked on their way from Georgetown to Charleston, S. C. Both vessels struck on breakers, in a thick fog, (which was experienced here,) on Wednesday, the 6th instant. Vessels and cargoes lost, but crews saved, with the exception of one man. Another vessel, from Santee to Charleston, shared the same fate, on the same day.

(*The Haynesville (Ala.) Times*, of the 26th Dec. states that the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, (whose indisposition was noticed in our last,) "is again convalescent, and will shortly depart for Washington City."

Hon. Jesse Speight.—We are gratified in being able to state, that Gen. Speight, the Representative in Congress from the Newbern district, has so recovered from his late dangerous illness, as to be able to return home to his family in Greene county; where we understand he will probably remain for a few weeks, until he shall have regained that vigor of body which will enable him to resume his public duties in the House of Representatives. Standard.

(*The Congressional Proceedings*)—are again unavoidably crowded out; but we pledge the first place to them in our columns next week.

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To the Editor of the Charlotte Journal:

SIR.—In an obituary notice, in your last paper, of the death of Mr. C. Elms, I observe a mistake, which I think ought to be rectified—it says, "We understand that Mr. Elms has left behind him, but one individual who participated, like himself, in the glorious struggle for the religious, political and social freedom which we now enjoy," &c. This I beg leave to correct. I know of 35 persons now living, who were active, zealous Whigs in the Revolutionary struggle. (Their names are herewith forwarded, and if you choose you may insert them.) I believe there are others whom I do not know, or recollect. And what is worthy of remark is, that, so far as I have had an opportunity of knowing, 30 out of the 35 who were active Whigs in the Revolution, are zealous Whigs yet, and decidedly opposed to Van Buren.

D. R. D.

January 19th, 1836.

Nine o'clock, P. M.

Dear Friends: I will in a few words as soon as possible give you intelligence of my fate, which is an untimely one. To-morrow morning, before sunrise, I, together with twenty-seven of my companions, are to be shot, according to orders given by a court martial of Mexican soldiers, or officers, for an attack on this city on the night of the 15th November last. I, for my part, am perfectly reconciled to my fate. No use in giving particulars of the battle—I am pretty sure you must have heard them before. I, at the time of the engagement, got a wound in the head with a ball, and another through the right hand. I have been in the hospital until this afternoon, from the morning of the battle. No money can save us: even

five thousand dollars was offered for any one individual. There was likewise offered one hundred thousand dollars as a ransom; but the reason of the refusal was, that they want to deter others from the cause of Liberty. This is a regular massacre. We should have been treated as prisoners of war. I hope the American nation will revenge our deaths. I have but a few hours to live, so God bless you all. Farewell—Adieu.

JAMES FARRELL.

I cannot write well—excuse me.

To Messrs. Dubois & Garrison, N. O.

List of persons under sentence of death, by order of a Military Tribunal held at Tampico, to be shot on Monday, December 14, 1835.

Arthur H. Clement, native of Pennsylvania.

Thomas Whittaker, of do.

W. C. Barclay, of New York.

Jacob Morrison of do.

Edward Mount, of do.

Charles Gross, of Pennsylvania.

Isaac F. Leeds, of New Jersey.

Mordecai Gest, of Ohio.

David Long, of do.

W. H. Mackay, of Virginia.

James Stewart of Vermont.

Daniel Holt, of Canada.

James Cramp, of England.

Lewis Jacobs, of do.

Thomas H. Rodgers, of Ireland.

Daniel Donnelly, of do.

James Farrell, of do.

Jas. Martin Ives, of England.

Augusta Lanscar, of France.

Frederick Debey, of Danzig.

Fred. Wm. Mauer, of Germany.

Henry Wagner, of do, late of Philadelphia.

John Irish, of do.

Andreas Helen, of do.

George Iselen, of do.

Wm. H. Morris, of New Providence.

L. M. Bellopent, of Hanover.

Three prisoners died in the Hospital, viz:

Fleming, native of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Harris Blood, native of England.

James McCormick, native of Kentucky.

(*Judge White in Illinois.*)—The Senate of Illinois has passed resolutions approving of the nomination of Judge White, and strongly deprecating the election of Mr. Van Buren. The following resolution will exhibit their feelings towards the Little Magician:

Resolved, That we view the continued efforts of the supporters of Mr. Van Buren to connect him with the popular name of Gen. Jackson, whom he opposed in 1824 and 1825, and never supported until the People, by acclamation, declared he should be President, as an evidence that he has no merits of his own to recommend him, and of their want of respect for the good sense and independence of the People.

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Cyrus A. ALLEN.

—ALSO—

My Plantation will be rented for one year.

The above property will be sold without

</div

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the New-England Magazine.]

A REAL SCENE.

It was a lovely dwelling. Round the room
The half-raised curtain threw a twilight gloom;
Beside a scanty fire, upon her breast,
A mother rocked her infant to its rest;
Coarse was their humble fare, and hard their lot—
Yet, 'mid their keenest wants, they murmured not.
In that small room, through each successive day,
In lingering pain a grey-haired woman lay;
Her body worn by toil, and ill at ease,
Stricken in years, and feeble with disease.
I stood beside her bed. Her quick drawn breath
Brought to my saddened mind the thot of death:
(If by the name of death we call that strife
Which leads the spirit to Eternal Life.)
I gazed upon her face. Her sunken cheek
The trial told, of which she did not speak!
Trusting my kindness to give faint relief,
I spoke in love, and sorrowed for her grief.
"O, sir," she said, "how can I speak the praise
Of Him, who so has blessed me all my days,
And, 'mid the sickness and the wants I've known,
Has taught my heart His holy will to own?"
I stood amazed. What! could the human mind
Remain amid such bitter pang, resigned?
Still feel that every grief was sent in love,
And meekly drink the cup, and look above?
Could Christian faith have such stupendous power,
To soothe the mind in such a trying hour?
I looked upon her pallid face again:
Her parted lips were quivering with pain—
Her cheeks were ashy white, her spent frame shook;
Yet there was calmness in her tranquil look—
A leaning upon God—faith sublime,
That he would aid her in his own good time.

The Way they Court down East.—Sally, the housemaid, paring apples in the corner.

Enter Obadiah, who seats himself in the corner, opposite to Sally, without saying a word for fifteen minutes, but finally, scratching his head, breaks silence with—

"There's considerable imperceptible alteration of the weather since last week."

Sally—Taint so injudicious and so indubitable cold as 'twas; the thermometer has lowered up to four hundred degrees higher than zenith.

Obadiah—I think's likely, for birds of that species fly a great quantity higher in warmer days than cold ones.

Both parties assume a grave and knowing look, and a long pause ensues. Finally, Obadiah gives his pate another harrowing scratch, and again breaks silence—

"Well, Sally, we chaps are going to raise a sleigh ride, its such inimical good steedin, to-morrow.

Sally—You are? Our folks are suspecting company all day to-morrow.

Obadiah—I s'pose they'll have inexcusable times on't. I should be undeniably happy if you would disgrace me with your company; I should take it as a derogatory honour; besides, we're calculating to treat the gal's copious well with rasons and black strap.

Sally—I should be supernatural glad to disgrace you, but our folks suspect company; I can't go.

Obadiah sits scratching his head awhile, and at length starts up as though a new idea had come upon him.

"Well, now I know what I'll do; I'll go home and thrash them beans what have been lying down there in the barn sich a darned while, (Exit Obadiah).—Boston Morn. Post.

Madness an improver of the reasoning powers.—The following reasons by a madman strikes us as the most perfect exposition of the true theory of sanity and insanity that we have ever seen or heard. A man confined in jail as a lunatic made these observations: "We that are locked up here are only called mad, because our madness does not happen to agree with that of the rest of the world. Every body thinks his neighbor mad if his pursuits happen to be opposite to his own. His neighbor the same of him; but then these two kinds of madness do not interfere with each other. Now and then there comes an eccentric man, who taking a just view of things, thinks them all mad—him the majority catch and lock up here. That's my case."

A beef stealer caught stealing a beef by the beef itself. A friend relates to us an amusing piece of thievery, which took place not long since, not a thousand miles from our godly village:—Two persons undertook to steal a piece of beef from a neighbor who had killed an ox and left it over night in his barn, suspended with a stick between the flanks, in the usual way. They agreed that one should mount the cross stick and cut away, whilst the other kept watch. He had scarcely commenced operations, when the stick slipped from under him, the ribs closed, and fairly locked him inside the carcass, his arms extending above his head, and his feet projecting from the neck of the animal; his companion fled; leaving the prisoner to be released from his confinement by the owner of the ox, who upon opening his barn at sunrise greeted him with a hearty "good morning."—Lancashire Canal Telegraph.

Newspaper Collecting.—Some years since, an honest old fellow, who had been for many years a collector of newspaper debts, departed this life, much regretted by his employers. Among the goods and chattels of which he died possessed, was a much worn memorandum book, with parchment cover, in which he had recorded the various incidents, &c. which occurred in his peregrinations. Twenty-five of its pages were found filled with a continuous repetition of the well known order "call again;" at the end of which was written, in the hand writing of the deceased, as follows:

"For the space of fifty years, I have been a collector of debts due to editors and proprietors of sundry newspapers in these United States; and during this space I have kept

a correct account of the number of times I have been requested, nay, obliged by different individuals, to "call again!!" with the expense accruing thereon, viz:—During the fifty years, six thousand times. Expense of "calling again," \$2000. Died or insolvent before I could "call again," fifteen hundred subscribers. Editors and proprietors' total loss, \$0,500."

H. B. Williams
will attend to the Renewal
and Discount of Notes in
the Bank at Charlotte, N.
C. His fee moderate. All letters must be
post paid.

January 12, 1835.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted, either by Note or Book Account, to the late firm of Morrisons & McKee, are requested to make payment. The notes and accounts can be found at the Store of John M. Morrison.

SAM'L. MCKEE.
W. MORRISON.

January 14, 1835.

N. B. Persons indebted by account are particularly requested to settle them either by cash or note. Cash would be preferred.

S. MCKEE.
W. MORRISON.

NOTICE!

To Millwrights & Carpenters.

ON the first Tuesday of February Court, (being the 16th day of the month,) I will sell in Charlotte, to the highest bidder, for CASH, a large and complete assortment of

Millwright's, Carpenter's and Joiner's Tools,

the property of Joseph Hix, dec'd. Also,

Tool Chests, Books, &c.

Those wanting first rate articles of the kind will do well to attend.

E. H. BISSELL.

St. Catherine's Mills, 10th Jan., 1836. 150

China, Glass, & Earthenware STORE,

101 BROAD STREET, (1 door from PEARL.) NEW YORK.

THE subscriber, Importer and Wholesale Dealer, 101 Broad-street, (1 door from Pearl,) New York, has on hand a good assortment of the above articles. Having escaped the late conflagration that has visited a portion of the City, he is ready

to execute orders that may be forwarded to him, on the most favorable terms, and at the lowest prices. He invites those Merchants who are coming on to call and examine his assortment.

He would also inform those who are doing a Package Business, that his imports this Spring will be very extensive in every variety of color of printed Earthenware, China Glazed, White Earthen and White, Lustre, and Gold burnished China.

HENRY V. GARRETSON.

New York, 1st January, 1836. 1m

N. B. Those Merchants with whom he is not acquainted, will please inclose a reference, and their orders shall have despatch.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st of January, 1836.

A—N. Arnfield, M. S. Alexander, E. P. Alexander, Morgan Allen, Zachariah Alexander.

B—Reuben Bozel, Benj. Bell, Jas. Belyen, A. M. Burton, David Braynerd, Jno. Blount, Samuel Berryhill, John Bell, Miss Levenia Brown.

C—Miss Mary Canedy, Thomas Cappa, John Cappa, Rev. Moses Curtis, Philip Conder, A. H. Caldwell, S. C. Caldwell, John Colvert.

D—A. H. Dinkins, Andw. B. Dunn, Lucinda Davis, Walter Davis, P. S. Dewey & Co, 2, Wm. Dick, W. S. M. Davidson, Lucy Dinkins.

E—J. D. Evans, Robert Emmerson, Solomon Earhart, Frederick Ezell.

F—Dorcas Ferrell, Joseph H. Foster, Dr. Stephen Fox, 4.

G—Sils Greer, Mary Gary.

H—Jas. Hudlin, Sarah Hipworth, J. G. Hopkins, George A. Houston, Elizabeth Hunter, Jno. E. Henderson, John Hipp, John Hodge, Lemuel Huff, James Harrison.

I & J—James Irwin, G. W. Irwin, William Jamison.

K—Jno. Kerr, V. Kestler.

L—Walter Ledford, John Low, Jacob Long, Wm. Lonigan, Mata Lemonds, Wm. Lucky, 2, Middleton Lawing, B. S. Long.

M—Henderson Mason, Sam. McKee, William Morrison, Rev. Jno. McGinnis, William Miles, Wm. Magrant, Jackson Mitchell, Wm. L. Mitchell, Roderick McCauley, Martha Miller, Josiah Meall, Samuel Montgomery, Jno. Means, James Monteith, John Mason, Janus McComb, Jno. Mershall, M. McQuinn, Wm. McCord, H. M'Laughlin.

N—Ferdan Neel, J. G. Neely.

O—Rebecca Owens.

P—Captain Penberthy, Penelope Pharr, Eliza W. Pharr, A. Page, David V. Pelt, Wm. Bryant.

Q—J. B. Quincy.

R—Joseph Ross, 2, Wm. A. Riley, Margaret Robinson.

S—John Scott, Mrs. Mary Smith, Elizabeth Stanley, Margaret P. Springs, James Stevens, Andrew Springs, Isaac Spencer, 2, Ann Stevens, Moses Stanford, John Sloan, W. Shields, Jno. Simpson, Catharine Slaughter, Charles Smith, Thomas Seary.

T—John Tharp, H. W. Terry, Mrs. Amelia Tarlton, James Trengrove.

W—S. W. Warren, D. A. Williamson, Wm. Walker, Wm. Wilcox, Albert A. Wallace, Isham Welsh, Elijah Watson, Edward Willoughby, Rev. S. Williamson, Mrs. Hannah Wallace.

Y—Tho. Young, E. Yarbrough, Aaron York.

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

FARMERS & PLANTERS ALMANACS, FOR 1836, FOR SALE HERE.

MRS. M. A. CALDWELL will open a Female School, in Sugar Creek, 3 miles North of Charlotte, on the 2nd Monday in this month. In this School will be taught the following branches: Orthography, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic and Composition, at \$6 per session of 5 months.

Geography, History, Natural, Moral, and Intellectual Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, Rhetoric, Logic, and Evidences of Christianity, at \$10 per session.

Painting on Paper, Satin, and Velvet, Wax-work, &c.

Projecting and Painting Maps, MUSIC, \$20.

Every variety of Needle-work, Plain and Ornamental; for which no charges will be made.

The School will be taught, during the Winter, in an apartment of Dr. T. Caldwell's dwelling-house, which is large and commodious; and in which 10 or 12 young Ladies can be accommodated as Boarders. Boarding can also be obtained in a number of other families of the first respectability, on very moderate terms. The local situation of this place, highly recommends it.

The known moral character of the neighborhood, convenience to the church, and a highly valuable ministry, are circumstances which render it a desirable situation for a young Lady.

M. A. CALDWELL.

January 2d, 1835.

77

Female School.

MRS. M. A. CALDWELL will open a Female School, in Sugar Creek, 3 miles North of Charlotte, on the 2nd Monday in this month. In this School will be taught the following branches:

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M. A. CALDWELL.

January 2d, 1835.

77

INSURANCE Against Loss by Fire.

THE subscriber is an authorized Agent of the Insurance Company of Columbia, South Carolina, and is now ready to take risks and issue policies against loss or damage by Fire, on Hoses, Furniture, Merchandise, and Manufactures.

JOHN IRWIN.

Dec. 10, 1835. 71-6

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately returned from the North, where he has selected, with care and taste, some Fine & Fashionable Articles,

which he offers to the public at reduced prices. The leading ones are:

Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine, and Plain English and Swiss WATCHES,

Gold Guard CHAINS, also, Fob do.

Ladies Fine Gold NECKLACE,

Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle Frames,

with glasses, (white, green, blue, and azuré,) to suit all ages and sights,

GOLD KEYS, for Gentlemen and Ladies

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, HE HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES

FROM THE NORTH, VIZ :

Britannia-ware in full sets, Fine Plated Cutlery,

Spooners and Trays, Plated Castors, Rogers' Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors, best Cloth Brushes, Hair-dos, Table and Tooth do, a variety of PERFUMERY of the best quality, Walking Sticks and Riding Switches, Fine Pistols, (English and French,) Souff Boxes, Persussion Caps, Pocket Books, Emerson's Fine Razor Straps, Boxes and Brushes, &c.

The above articles, added to his former stock of Watches and Jewelry, will embrace

a variety, which will be sold low for Cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers.

THOMAS TROTTER.

Charlotte, November, 1835. 70-4

N. B. Those who have long Standing Accounts will remember that most men need money to carry on business.

Apprentice Wanted.

ANY young man desirous to learn the Tailoring Business, can secure a good place, for the purpose, by applying to the subscriber. A youth of the age of 15 or 16 would be preferred. Good treatment will be awarded to any one taken, and a complete knowledge of the business insured.

ELAM MOORE.

Mecklenburg Co., Dec. 22, 1835. 77

Hackney Carriage.

THE fifth session of this School will commence on Monday, the 4th of January. The subscriber hopes, by the experience he has obtained, and by untiring devotion to his business